

CHAPTER 2.1.14.AVIAN INFLUENZAArticle 2.1.14.1.

For the purposes of this Code, avian influenza (AI) is defined as 'an infection of poultry caused either by any influenza A virus which has an IVPI in 6-week-old chickens greater than 1.2 or by an influenza A virus of H5 or H7 subtype'.

Poultry is defined as 'all birds reared or kept in captivity for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds'.

For the purpose of international trade, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by AI virus, but also with the presence of infection with AI virus in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of AI virus infection:

- 1) AI virus has been isolated and identified as such from poultry or a product derived from poultry, or
- 2) viral antigen or viral RNA specific to H5 or H7 subtype of AI virus has been identified in samples from poultry or a product derived from poultry, or
- 3) antibodies to H5 or H7 subtype of AI virus that are not a consequence of vaccination have been detected.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period for AI shall be 28 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Manual

Any vaccine used should comply with the standards described in the Manual

Article 2.1.14.2.AI free country or compartment

A country or compartment may be considered free from AI when it has been shown that AI infection has not been present for the past 12 months. If infected poultry are slaughtered, this period shall be 6 months after the slaughter of the last infected poultry.

The AI status should be determined by an ongoing surveillance and monitoring programme (carried out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.6.) based on virus isolation, virus detection or serology. Freedom of infection in a country or zone can be demonstrated with an ongoing surveillance programme designed to provide at least a 95% level of confidence of detecting a prevalence of AI infected enterprises of 1%. Freedom of infection in an enterprise can be demonstrated with an ongoing surveillance programme designed to provide at least a 95% level of confidence of detecting a prevalence of AI infection of 10%. Each establishment should be sampled to provide a 95% level of confidence of detecting a prevalence of AI of 20%. For commercial ducks the surveillance programme should be based on virus isolation or detection.

In the case of a country or zone in which vaccination is being conducted, the ongoing surveillance and monitoring programme (carried out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.6.) based

Article 2.1.14.2. (contd)

on virus isolation, virus detection or serology should be carried out on all vaccinated flocks. In each vaccinated flock, the number of birds to be tested should provide at least a 95% level of confidence of detecting a prevalence of AI infection of 20%. In the case of a enterprise in which vaccination is being conducted, the ongoing surveillance and monitoring programme (carried out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.6.) based on virus isolation, virus detection or serology should be carried out to provide at least a 95% level of confidence of detecting a prevalence of AI infection of 10%. If a serological test is used, it should be able to distinguish vaccinated birds from infected birds. Additional security should be provided by the use of identifiable sentinel birds.

Article 2.1.14.3.

When importing from an AI free country or compartment, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:
for live poultry

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the poultry:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of AI on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched or for the past 28 days.

Note: If the poultry were vaccinated against AI, the details of the vaccine and the date of vaccination should be provided.

Article 2.1.14.4.

Regardless of the AI status of the country of origin, *Veterinary Administrations* should require for the importation of live birds other than poultry:

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the birds:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of AI on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept in a *quarantine station* since they were hatched or for the 28 days prior to shipment and showed no clinical sign of AI during the quarantine period;
- 3) were subjected to a diagnostic test 7 to 14 days prior to shipment to demonstrate freedom from AI.

Article 2.1.14.5

When importing from an AI free country or compartment, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:
for day-old live poultry

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the poultry:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of AI on the day of shipment;

Appendix XXI (contd)

Article 2.1.14.5 (contd)

2) were kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched;

Note: If the day-old poultry or the parents of the poultry were vaccinated against AI, the details of the vaccine and the date of vaccination should be provided.

Article 2.1.14.6.

When importing from an AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:
for hatching eggs or eggs for consumption

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the eggs come from an AI free country or compartment.

Article 2.1.14.7.

When importing from an AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:
for egg products

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the egg products come from, and were processed in, an AI free country or compartment.

Article 2.1.14.8.

When importing from an AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:
for poultry semen

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the donor birds:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of AI on the day of semen collection;
- 2) were kept in an AI free country or compartment for the 28 days prior to semen collection.

Article 2.1.14.9.

Regardless of the AI status of the country of origin, Veterinary Administrations should require for the importation of semen of birds other than poultry.

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the donor birds:

- 1) were kept in quarantine for the 28 days prior to semen collection;
- 2) showed no clinical sign of AI during the quarantine period;
- 3) were tested between 7 and 14 days prior to semen collection and shown to be free of AI.

Appendix XXI (contd)

Article 2.1.14.10.

When importing from AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for fresh meat and processed meat of poultry

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from birds:

- 1) which have been kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched or for the past 28 days;
- 2) which have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for AI with favourable results.

Article 2.1.14.11.

When importing from AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for poultry viscera

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from birds:

Appendix XXI (contd)

- 1) which have been kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched or for the past 28 days;
- 2) which have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for AI with favourable results.

Article 2.1.14.12.

When importing from a country or compartment not considered free from AI, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for fresh meat of poultry

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from birds:

- 1) which have been kept in an establishment free from AI and regularly inspected by the official veterinarian;
- 2) which have been tested to give a 95% probability of detecting a 5% prevalence of AI infection not more than 7 days prior to slaughter using virus detection or virus isolation tests, with negative results;
- 3) which have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir which has not processed poultry infected with AI since last cleaned and disinfected and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for AI with favourable results.

Article 2.1.14.13.

When importing from country or compartment not considered free from AI, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for processed meat, viscera and egg products of poultry

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

- 1) the commodity has been processed to ensure the destruction of the AI virus;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of AI virus.

Article 2.1.14.14.

When importing from AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for products of animal origin (from poultry) intended for use in animal feeding, or for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that these products come from birds which have been kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched or for the past 28 days.

Article 2.1.14.15.

When importing from a country or compartment not considered free from AI, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for meal containing meat and/or feathers and/or bones (from poultry)

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

Appendix XXI (contd)

- 1) the commodity has been processed to ensure the destruction of the AI virus I;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of AI virus.

Article 2.1.14.16.

When importing from AI free country or compartment, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for feathers and down (from poultry)

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of feathers or down comes from birds which have been kept in an AI free country or compartment since they were hatched or for the past 28 days.

Appendix XXI (contd)

Article 2.1.14.17.

When importing from a country or compartment not considered free from AI, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for feathers and down (from poultry)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the commodity has been processed to ensure the destruction of the AI virus;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of AI virus.

Article 2.1.14.18.

Regardless of the AI status of the country of origin, Veterinary Administrations should require for the importation of meat or other products from birds other than poultry:

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the commodity has been processed to ensure the destruction of the AI virus;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of AI virus.